

# Newport Mercury

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## The Mercury

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Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at Newport, R. I., under the Act of March 3d, 1879.

Established June, 1858, and is now in its one hundred and sixty-fifth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly, containing eight columns, filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany, and valuable farmers' and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other States, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

## Local Matters

### BOARD OF ALDERMEN

At the meeting of the board of aldermen on Thursday evening, Colonel Herbert Bliss, representing the United Spanish War Veterans, appeared before the board and explained that the representative council had made an appropriation of \$5000 toward the memorial to be erected by the Post, and suggested that a committee be appointed by the board to cooperate with the Post. He said that designs for the memorial had been examined, and that the Post was inclined to favor a design submitted by Tilden-Thurber which would cost \$5000. The additional expense of erecting the memorial would be supplied by funds raised by the Camp. Mayor Boyle appointed Aldermen Martin, Allan and Kirby as a committee.

Street Commissioner Sullivan submitted a long list of supplies to be required by his department within the next three months and the city clerk was directed to advertise for bids. A large amount of routine business was transacted. City Clerk Fullerton stated that a considerable number of last year's holders of Sunday selling licenses had not yet applied for renewal.

### THE OLD HAZARD HOUSE

The Newport Historical Society has in contemplation the raising of funds for the purchase of the old Wanton, or Hazard, house at Broadway and Stone street and removing it to the land on the east of the Society's building on Tour street, where it may be preserved for historical purposes. The building has stood vacant for many years, and is falling into decay, so that prompt action will be necessary to preserve it.

The history of this old house is very interesting, and has been charmingly told in a little booklet written by Miss Maud Stevens and published some years ago by the Newport Historical Society. During the troublous days before the Revolution it was the home of a British Collector and a mob once made an attempt to tear it down by pulling ropes thrown about the chimney. But the strength of the masonry proved too much for the men on the ropes.

General George W. Goethals has had further honors thrust upon him. Gov. Smith of New York has appointed him Fuel Administrator of that state at a salary of \$30,000 a year. Gen. Goethals is well and favorably known in Newport. He was stationed here for several years as the head of the U. S. Engineering Department. After leaving here he was put in charge of building the Panama Canal, which great work he brought to a successful finish. In building this canal he accomplished more than any or all of those who had undertaken the job before him. This work brought him world-wide fame. Now, after being on the retired list for several years, he again finds his services in demand.

The days are now fairly on the increase at both ends. Tomorrow, Sunday, the sun will rise at 7.12, which is two minutes earlier than the shortest day. It sets at 4.37, which is 24 minutes later than the shortest day. The actual increase in length of day is twenty minutes. Soon the increase will be sufficient to be appreciated. New moon next Tuesday.

Mr. Tillotson C. Libby is suffering from a broken rib as the result of a fall on the stairs at his home.

### REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL

At the third attempt, on Monday evening, the representative council finally cleaned up its docket, although a number of matters have been referred to committees for reports at later meetings. However, these were items that could not be considered intelligently without first going to a smaller body than the unwieldy representative council.

A number of important matters were considered Monday evening. The first of these was the recommendation of a bond issue of \$375,000 for construction of permanent pavements on Broadway and Bellevue avenue. This did not get very far, as the members voted to lay it on the table before any explanation was made.

The proposition to make the one-way street regulations for Thames and Spring streets effective throughout the year, which had several times been killed, provoked a considerable discussion, the heavy teamsters being strongly opposed to it, and the merchants being as strongly in favor of it. The ordinance was finally passed, but the Chief of Police is given authority to suspend it under justifiable conditions of weather, etc.

The Chamber of Commerce presented a communication calling attention to the irregular numbering of the streets and requesting the appointment of a committee of representative citizens to bring about a change. The resolution authorizing the appointment of such a committee was passed.

A resolution directing the City Solicitor to secure passage by the General Assembly of an act authorizing the city to exempt from taxation property used for manufacturing purposes caused some discussion, but was finally passed, after an amendment providing that the city must act in each individual case.

A proposed ordinance, presented by Dr. Beck, stirred up much discussion. This provided for advertising for bids for crushed stone and for grading crushed stone and gravel for the highway department. Dr. Beck explained that the city quarry, as worked, does not provide sufficient stone for the city's use, and that last year about \$10,000 was spent outside, or which over \$8000 was spent for stone from the quarry of Street Commissioner Sullivan. The ordinance was passed, with a few votes in opposition. Another ordinance presented by Dr. Beck prohibited any officer elected by the council from selling supplies to the department of which he is the head. This was passed by a large vote.

In accordance with the recommendation of the committee, the building ordinance was amended so as to allow the use of "fire resisting shingles" in the compact zone. A request of Fischel David for a reduction in taxes from \$38,000 to \$16,000 caused some talk as to valuations generally and was finally referred to the tax assessors. On petition of officers of the Newport Industrial Corporation, an amendment to the zoning ordinance was introduced, to change a part of Commercial wharf from a commercial to an industrial rating. A public hearing will be given in accordance with law. This was for the protection of the new factory for the Cigar Company.

After the close of the meeting, Dr. Brackett spoke at some length on the collection of taxes, after the annual report of the Tax Collector had been read. He called attention to the large number of unpaid taxes for personal property, and asked for a remedy. City Solicitor Sullivan spoke of the difficulty of collecting this form of taxes, and said that he had used every means possible. Dr. Brackett's motion for a committee of ten to study the matter was then passed.

The ordinance for the assessment and collection of a tax at the rate of \$21 on \$1000 was passed, as was the resolution for the poll tax. A large number of routine resolutions were passed in order to start the city on the way for the new municipal year. There was a fairly good attendance throughout the evening, and the members stayed well even though it was rather late when the business was completed.

Work has been begun by Street Commissioner Sullivan in preparing the city quarry for work in getting out the stone needed for spring work on the roads. A fifty-horse power motor has been ordered and will be installed at the crusher as soon as it arrives.

The estate of Theodore M. Davis had another field day in the local probate court on Thursday, when a hearing was begun on the first account filed by the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company as executor of the estate.

### FIRE IN FACTORY

There was a big blaze in the sausage factory of William H. Easton & Co., on West Broadway early Wednesday morning, and for a time it looked as if there might be a genuine conflagration among the mass of large wooden buildings that are located nearby. However, the fire department did prompt and effective work, and a large part of the factory itself was saved, while other buildings suffered only slight scorching.

It was about three o'clock Wednesday morning that three young men coming down Mann avenue saw flames coming from the rear of the building. They ran to No. 4 fire station and pulled an alarm from box 21. The department was quickly on the scene, and lines of hose were at once connected up, as the east end of the building was burning fiercely and the flames were licking against the walls of adjoining property. It did not take long, however, to knock the fire down from the outside, and then the men worked very carefully on the interior. In consequence, the damage was much less than had been expected. The packing room was badly damaged, but all the machinery was left uninjured.

The factory force at once started work in straightening out, so that operations could be resumed as soon as possible. Considerable material in the large ice boxes was entirely uninjured, but a few days' shipment of the finished product had to be omitted.

The cause of the fire is attributed to a defective switchboard which had been in use for some 25 years with no indication of trouble. The flames originating inside probably worked through the outer walls in such a manner that the first impression was that the fire had originated outside.

### WELL KNOWN IN NEWPORT

The following notice of our former townsman, Rear Admiral J. B. Murdock, is from a Sunday paper. The Admiral was stationed here several times and always took a deep interest in Newport affairs. He is a member of the Rhode Island Society, Sons of the Revolution, and the last year book of the Society was edited by him.

Among the 419 members of the New Hampshire Legislature this year is Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, U. S. N., retired. Admiral Murdock will be 72 his next birthday, but he is well preserved and in fine physical and mental condition. In fact, he looks much younger than many of his associates not yet 60. Admiral Murdock represents the Little town of Hill, in Merrimack County, 27 miles northwest of Concord. He was elected as a Republican at the last state election.

Hill's representative is one of the best known of the older living officers of the navy. He was retired at 62 and some years ago took up his residence in this state. He is a native of Hartford, Conn., but was appointed to Annapolis from Massachusetts, graduating in the class of 1870. At the breaking out of the Spanish war he was stationed at the Naval War College at Newport, and was ordered to the cruiser Panther, as its executive officer, with the rank of lieutenant commander.

He commanded the cruiser Denver as a captain, and in 1911 he was advanced to the rank of Rear Admiral. That was about the time war broke out in China. Fears being entertained for the safety of American missionaries and their families, as well as many other Americans, Admiral Murdock, then in command of the Asiatic fleet, was dispatched with 25 vessels to Chinese waters. Such a formidable array of American war vessels allayed the fears of the Americans and had a good effect on the revolutionists. Admiral Murdock was able to keep the Washington Government fully informed of what was transpiring in China.

During the World War he was ordered to duty at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, where his wide knowledge of naval affairs and his ability as an executive proved of great value.

For a while, before his retirement, Admiral Murdock commanded battleship Rhode Island, then regarded as the last word in battleships. He took her around Cape Horn on the world-famous cruise of the Atlantic fleet.

He was one of the navy's experts on electricity and has written several books and magazine articles on naval technicalities. For a time he was stationed at the Naval Academy.

Mr. Joseph F. Sullivan has purchased the Swinburne's wharf property and proposes to open a coal yard there. The property was recently sold by Mr. Robert S. Hayes to Mr. Moulton W. Friend, who has now transferred it to Mr. Sullivan.

The jitney owners who operate cars on Thames street have petitioned the representative council, asking that they be exempted from the provisions of the one-way street ordinance.

The board of directors of the Mian-tomni Club have inaugurated a change in the restaurant arrangements at the Club which is expected to give better service to the members.

### SCHOOL COMMITTEE

The monthly meeting of the School Committee was held on Monday evening, and as this was the first meeting of the new municipal year it was necessary to elect officers. Superintendent Lull called the meeting to order, and Mr. Thomas B. Congdon was re-elected chairman and Mr. William R. Harvey vice chairman.

Superintendent Lull read his report, containing the following items: Total enrollment 4557; average number belonging 4332; average number attending 4044.9; percent of attendance 93.3; cases of tardiness 203; cases of dismissal before the end of a session 45.

The total enrollment (4557) is only 20 fewer than all last year (4577). The enrollment in the Rogers (966) is 34 more than all last year (932). The total cases of tardiness (203) are 72 fewer than last month (275).

Absences: 79 sessions by 17 teachers; 2 sessions by 2 assistants. Tardiness: 9 sessions by 8 teachers; 2 sessions by 2 assistants.

These absences do not include the two teachers on leave because of illness.

### Permits

The total number issued and used since September 11 is 684. They are distributed as follows: Kindergarten, 273; Grade I, 146; Grades II-IX, 158; Rogers, 107.

### Board of Health

Since the last meeting three cases of scarlet fever, one case of diphtheria, and one of measles were reported to this office. There are two exclusions besides those ill.

### Sheffield

This school is indebted to the Theodore Roosevelt Council of Junior Order of United Mechanics for a ten-foot flag presented December 21, 1922. At present the school has no staff from which it may be floated.

### Rogers High School

On two of the bulletin boxes have been fastened black tablets on which are painted in red letters "Honor Pupils." Within these boxes are the names of those pupils who in the first term received honor (85-89), great honor (90-94), and highest honor (95-100). This ranking is based on the general average of all studies.

The report of Truant Officer Topham contained the following:

Number of cases investigated reported by teachers 55.

Number of cases of truancy (public, 1; parochial, 0).

Number out for illness and other causes, 54.

Respectfully submitted,

THEOPHILUS TOPHAM,

Truant Officer.

On motion of William P. Clarke the board voted to request the board of aldermen to grant to the Newport Five basket ball team the use of the Rogers gymnasium for a series of four games. Another request of the board of aldermen was for the erection of a flagpole on the grounds of the Sheffield School, and these matters provoked some discussion as to why these buildings had not been turned over to the School Committee.

Mr. Bachelier called attention to the condition of the old Clarke street School building, and the matter of disposal of it was referred to the committee on Buildings. There was some discussion as to the success of the religious instruction system, but no action was taken.

The committee on teachers presented a report recommending several elections, and the recommendations were adopted.

A resolution on the death of Dr. Christopher F. Barker was read and adopted and ordered spread upon the records.

It was voted that a committee of three be appointed to consider and make recommendations regarding the Parish School, as the cost of instruction there is very high, with only a few pupils to benefit by it.

The new Memorial Building of St. George's School will be dedicated with appropriate exercises on Saturday. This building was erected as a memorial to the boys from St. George's School who lost their lives in the Great War. It has been under construction for about two years, and is now fully completed and will be occupied at once. Work on the new chapel will not be begun at once, but the plans have been practically approved.

Companion Howard K. DeWolf of Bristol, Most Excellent Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Rhode Island, Royal Arch Masons, paid an official visit to Newport Chapter in this city on Thursday evening, being accompanied by Grand Scribe Donald E. Spears of Newport. Degree work was exemplified, with the assistance of the Weber Quartette of Boston.

The regular meeting of the Unity Club, scheduled for last Tuesday evening, was postponed until January 18, when Mr. A. Hartley G. Ward will have charge of the dramatic reading.

### SAMUEL R. HONEY

Autobiography of a Distinguished  
Newport Lawyer and Statesman  
Now Residing in London, in His  
81st Year

(Continued)

I began with the remark that my appointment as sergeant major was the turning point in my military career. It would have been more correct to say that it altered my whole outlook on life, or rather marked a change and emphasized that change in my outlook. I had become acquainted with the personality and the greatness of Abraham Lincoln and the cause for which he stood. Surely that cause was the unity of the English-speaking people of the United States and for the equality and freedom of all, was it not? Was not that an object which was sure to appeal to an English boy bred in the principles of freedom? A friend of mine has recently published his autobiography, which he calls "The Adventure of Living," by which he means that a career must have two objects. There must be the element of "adventure" and also the element of a livelihood; "man shall not live by bread alone." I could pursue the ideals of Lincoln on paths which would provide also the necessities of life: the pay of a sergeant major did that, while also pointing the way to a promotion opening up fields of useful work. Never before had a youth of nineteen held such an office, at least in the American Army. It should be dedicated to the Lincoln "Adventure." Lincoln might, perhaps, accept the dedication and affirm his acceptance; this, in fact, he did, manifesting that acceptance by sending me the parchment commission containing his signature (written by his own hand) which reached me about nine months after my appointment as sergeant major, and to which I shall refer hereafter.

My appointment of sergeant major was to the second battalion of the regiment and I was designated to act as such for regimental headquarters. The Act of Congress which created the nine new regiments of Infantry of the second battalions each, by a curious oversight, omitted non-commissioned staff officers from the regimental organization, apparently assuming that he non-commissioned staff of the Battalion which was stationed at Regimental Headquarters, would act in its place.

Hence arose my duties during the succeeding nine months. These were almost exclusively confined to the clerical work on regimental books and papers, in which I was assisted by several clerks. The only superiors with whom I came in contact were the Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the regiment and the regimental adjutant, who was a recently appointed Lieutenant, and of whom I saw nothing after he had signed the papers which had been prepared the previous day. Then a visit to the office of the Commanding Officer with the same papers set me free to go to work on the next day's papers.

About April, 1862, Regimental Headquarters were moved to Philadelphia, with a small detachment of recruits not yet organized into a company, and camp was pitched on the Wissahickon River near its confluence with the Schuylkill, not far from the falls, in a field which has now long since become a part of Fairmount Park; and on August 23rd of the same year, I was appointed Acting Regimental Adjutant, my commission as Second Lieutenant arriving soon after. Some time in October, 1862, Regimental Headquarters were removed to Fort Adams, R. I., and on arrival, orders were issued appointing me Post Adjutant, Quartermaster, Commissary and Ordnance Officer, in which latter capacity my command was limited to the obsolete cannon mounted in barbette and in casemates with one ordnance sergeant, an elderly gentleman, almost as obsolete as the cannon, who had many stories to tell of the pranks of the cadet shipmates of the Naval Academy, who had been moved out of the Fort into the Atlantic House in Newport.

In those days, and for a long time after, there were no quarters for officers or men at Fort Adams outside the walls which were constructed by engineers bred in the school of Vauban, to resist attack from old-fashioned smooth bore 32 and 64 pounder marine and land guns. A part of my duties was the drilling of the men in the use of the barbette guns on the contingency of an attack by the Confederates from the channel leading into Narragansett Bay. My knowledge of the City of Newport and of its people during the three months I was then stationed at the Fort was very slight, and I am afraid that if I should attempt to put it in writing, I might confuse it with that which I acquired two years later, when I was stationed at Fort Adams for the second time, as I shall hereafter mention. However, I have a dim recollection of a fair or bazaar held at the Newport Reading Room in aid of the "Sanitary Commission," a patriotic association for the benefit of wounded soldiers, and I also saw the "Monitor" passing into Narragansett Bay: she was the small, but powerful, single-turreted iron-clad, constructed by Ericsson, which sank the Merrimack in a single ship action in Hampton Roads. And I also saw Mr. Edwin M. Stanton, the Secretary of War, who came to the Fort on a tour of inspection, and was much impressed by his great brusqueness of manner in talking with the Commanding Officer, General Sanderson.

The severe losses of the Brigade of Pennsylvania 69th officers and 611 enlisted men—637 in all—of 1865 effectively including the 1st Battalion of my regiment at the Battle of Stone's River, Tenn. (Dec. 31st, 1862 to Jan-

uary 2nd, 1863), of which my OWCA Company (D) was a part; involved the necessity of sending additional officers, to take the places of those who had fallen, and I was among those who were so sent. The Captain of my Company, (I. Bowman Bell) had been killed and the First Lieut. had been wounded. The only officer with the Company was one who had been temporarily assigned.

On January 7th I was relieved from all my duties at Fort Adams and on January 12th, I was ordered to join my Company "in the field," taking with me a number of deserters who had been made prisoners; and having reported to the Battalion Commander at Murfreesboro, Tenn., I was placed in command of my Company, which was then, with its Battalion, a part of the Army of the Cumberland, commanded by Major-General W. S. Rosecrans. This army was then encamped in and around the town of Murfreesboro, having as its objective, the City of Chattanooga, between which and Rosecrans' Army, there intervened the Confederate Army under command of General Braxton Bragg, who had the town of Tullahoma as his headquarters.

The aim of my sketch is not to describe battles or the movements of troops, but (complying with your request) to confine myself as nearly as possible, to my own "career" in the army. In this aim I shall not attempt here to speak of the Chickamauga campaign, for which both armies were then preparing, except in so far as it shall be necessary in connection with this career, more especially as my "personal narrative" of this campaign was read before an association of old soldiers of the Civil War at the house of General Elisha Rhodes in Providence, R. I., sometime in the late "seventies" or early "eighties" of the last century which may be on the files of that association and a copy of which is in my possession.

For the information of those who are unfamiliar with the details of the Civil War, and especially of that part of it which raged in the West, I may say that the armies arrayed against each other were of about equal strength. That is, approximately, 60,000 officers and men in each, and that the loss in the army of the North was 1,644 killed and 9,262 wounded, with 4,945 missing—over 36 per cent. The losses of the Southern were in a not smaller ratio. It was for such a battle then that General Rosecrans' army was in training on January 25th, 1863.

At that time it was encamped in a sea of mud, into which it had been pitchedforked (as it were) three weeks before, after its hard-won victory in the battle of Stone's River (sometimes called Murfreesboro, from its proximity to that town). The five months following were occupied with the drilling of recruits sent to replace losses and to bring companies up to their full standard, and in exercising battalions in the manoeuvres appropriate to their units. Incidentally, our brigade was moved on to drier ground and was exercised in brigade movements which attracted attention from all parts of the army.

My appointment of Battalion Adjutant on March 1st relieved me from duty with my company and devolved on me the duties of that office to a command in the field. We had dress-parades daily, and tried to look and act our best in them, so that visitors were numerous. In such functions the Adjutant is a prominent figure as old soldiers are aware. He has also to do with the books, papers and reports of the command and to keep the roster of officers and make the details for guard and other duties such as pickets. Periodically, the officers of the regular brigade were in the habit of assembling and paying a visit of respect to the Commanding General who, like themselves, was also a regular army officer.

On several occasions, the Brigade was ordered on a "foraging expedition," which consisted of acting as escort to a long train of wagons sent on one of the turnpikes leading out of Murfreesboro in the direction of the enemy and collecting from the farms their stocks of corn and fodder, our duty being to act as guard against cavalry attack.

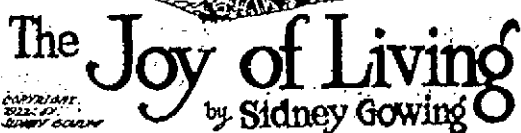
On February 17th, I was promoted to 1st Lieutenant in the 2nd Battalion, which was then stationed at Memphis. When this news arrived, my brother officers were good enough to express a wish that I would remain with them, and an exchange with Lieutenant King was thereupon brought about, so that he remained with the 2nd Battalion, and I with the 1st, and thus continuing as its adjutant.

(To be continued)

### MRS. WILLIAM ALLEN

Mrs. Abby Frances Allen, wife of Mr. William Allen, the veteran barber, died at her home on Thames street on Thursday evening. She had been in feeble health for a long time, and recently had failed steadily so that her death had been expected for some time. She was a daughter of the late Ira French and was married to Mr. Allen many years ago. They have two sons, Mr. William H. Allen, residing in Wilmington, Del., and Mr. Herbert S. Allen of Montgomery, Alabama. Mr. William Allen passed his eighty-second birthday on Wednesday, and his health is very poor. He was compelled to give up his business entirely a few months ago, after a record-breaking service to his customers.

Mr. Clarence H. Thurston, who was recently injured by a fall on the ice at Easton's Pond, continues to improve.

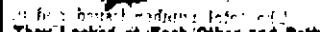


## CHAPTER I

Sentenced.

back I will make it up to you. These  
are the little crosses you have to  
bear."

eh?" He made a gesture as if warding off invisible assailants. "Sentiment is poison ivy! It gives me that tired feeling. Madam, accept my sympathies."



"My dear, fat cousin, your full name, as I remember, is Georgina Amy Scroope Berners! Loo off the superfluous head and tail, and there you are—full Berners. Never enough."



the panic-stricken girl's fear died within her. Mr. Alexander Lamb

"Yes, I see!" said Almee eagerly.  
 "Come on into it with me—come to Stanhoe!" said Billy explosively.  
 "You'll catch on to the Flying Sphinx



## THE JOY OF LIVING

Continued from Page 2

garding him thoughtfully.

Mrs. Bunning brought an abundant meal; chiefly eggs and tea. "Almee found it the merriest feast she had ever sat down to. Finally, she accompanied Billy to Mrs. Dale's door, and, returning, retired to her own room. (She was about to let down her hair, but desisted, and instead sat on the bed for some time, thinking. She heard Mrs. Bunning retire, and presently silence reigned throughout the house.)

A curious sense of loneliness crept over Almee's spirit. She remained sitting for nearly half an hour. Presently she blew out the candle, and leaned out of the open window. The window of Billy's room at the other end of the building was in darkness. It had not taken Billy long to retire.

Almee stayed awhile at the window. She returned to the bed, and reflected again. In that reverie a vision floated before her of trees and sunlight, and her partner's yellow hair flickering in the breeze.

"Billy!" she murmured thoughtfully. "Old chap!"

She laughed gently.

"He isn't a tramp, anyhow!"

The reverie took shape. Then, with a little sigh, she slipped off her shoes, and, carrying them with her, stole very softly down the staircase to the front door. On trying the door cautiously, she found it bolted, and the latch immovable. Also no key was visible. She realized she was locked in the house.

A feeling of intense annoyance seized Almee. Where was the freedom



She Dropped.

she had sought? She returned to her bedroom, put on her shoes, looked out of the window, and inspected the wall critically. It was covered with ivy and trellis-work.

She swung herself cautiously out onto the sill, and began very quietly to descend the trellis. Almee, active and long-limbed, could climb like a cat. And as noiselessly as any member of that great feline tribe, she dropped upon the soft soil of the garden plot.

## CHAPTER IV

## In Deep.

Georgina Bennis paced the floor of her bedroom at Jervaulx abbey, and wondered why the universe had not crashed in ruins about her head.

"It's like a dream," she said dazedly. "I can't believe it at all."

To Georgina it came as an incredible climax that she had, after five hours at Jervaulx, been dismissed to bed with an august but approving kiss from Lady Erythra, and a protective, cousinly hand-shake from the sedate Alexander Lambie. She had not been denounced as an impostor, flung out with ignominy, or handed over to the police. All these things had seemed to Georgina not only possible but likely.

"What on earth will happen when they find out?" she said, shivering.

She commenced to disrobe, but had not proceeded very far when a hustle and a click were heard. Georgina turned with a gasp of fright. "Someone was trying to force a way in at her window. She caught sight of a flushed face.

With a shriek of terror Georgina retreated to the bed, and prepared to dive under it.

"Don't make such a row, you fool!" hissed a voice.

The casements swung inwards, and Almee, rather breathless, dropped onto the floor.

"Handy things, these verandas," panted Almee. "How are you, Georgina, old thing?"

Georgina stared at her in paralyzed amazement.

Almee sat down beside Georgina on the bed, and put an arm around her waist.

"Well, what's happened here?" she said cheerfully.

"Oh, I am so glad to see you!" exclaimed Georgina with infinite thankfulness. "Now we can clear everything up. It's been awful!"

"Why? Have you given me away?" said Almee quickly.

"I haven't! You know I wouldn't!" cried Georgina hotly. "Though you ought to be whipped. I never said a word about you, and that's why I'm in this awful mess!"

"Dear old Georgina! You're a brick!" said Almee, hugging her. "I was only pulling your leg—I knew you wouldn't sneak. But why is it awful? Have they found out?"

"When I got here," said Georgina feebly, "I thought I could explain somehow. But Lady Erythra met me

on the steps and took me for you, and everything went right out of my head."

"Good! I see. You hesitated and were scared."

"Scared?" ejaculated Georgina angrily.

"Well, I was scared. That's more important. You haven't done anything wrong, my snow-white lamb. What then?"

"And then Mr. Lambie came out, and she introduced him as my cousin Alexander. And—and I've been frightened to death all the afternoon, for I haven't had a chance to put things right."

Almee sat back and looked at her in awestruck admiration.

"You mean to say there's no suspicion at all?" she exclaimed. "Dear old Georgie, how deep you must have been! I never thought you had it in you!"

"I didn't—I wasn't!" said Georgina in almost fearful indignation. "I've hardly said a word all day, except 'yes' and 'no.' And not even that if I could help it."

Almee gurgled.

"And a jolly safe line, too! I can see we've always underrated you, Georgie. And you mean to say they never even got an inkling, all through that there was anything unusual? That does rather beat me."

"There were one or two little things that puzzled them for a moment, I think," said Georgina reflectively, "but it all seemed to smooth itself out. And oh! I am so glad it's over and we can stop it. Now, how are we going to clear things up and make it all right for you?"

"Stop it? I wouldn't stop it for a kingdom. It's perfectly splendid!"

Georgina stood up.

"You are out of your senses," she said dazedly. "I won't listen to another word! Think how fearful it would be if Alex—if Mr. Lambie knew."

"Ah—Alexander! Yes. Is he as owl-like as his photograph? What did you say to him, Georgina?"

"I—hardly anything. He told me all about his missionary work in Manchuria. He—"

"Where was that?"

"In the rose-garden—" Georgina broke off suddenly.

"Did he squeeze your hand?"

Georgina was speechless with indignation.

"You were thinking about him when you stood at the window?" said Almee, with the air of a prosecuting counsel. "You were being sentimental. I saw your face. It had that goosy look."

"Almee," said Georgina, fairly coused at last, "how dare you! I am going straight to Lady Erythra, and you can talk to her! I have done—"

"No, no! I'm sorry, Georgie," said Almee soothingly. "I couldn't help pulling your serene leg. I won't say a word against your cousin Alexander."

"He is a gentleman, at any rate," said Georgina, rather spitefully. "He is a person one can respect."

"I am sure he is."

"Well, what are we going to do?"

"The thing for you to do," said Almee, "is to go on respecting Alexander. And for him to go on respecting you. Think how awful it would be if it came out now. Alexander," said Almee, with a pathetic little break in her voice, "is good. He doesn't get into scrapes. He isn't in horrible

trouble like me—and nobody to help me. I didn't think," she added with a gulp, "that you'd go back on me, Georgie!"

"I won't and I can't," said Georgina mournfully, "and you know it." But she softened visibly. "You haven't told me where you've come from, and what you've been doing? I've been frightfully worried about you."

Almee regarded her thoughtfully. It was clear that Georgina already had all she could bear. This was no time to tell her about Billy.

"You needn't worry about me. I'm staying at a little place nearby. I'm quite all right, and I've got some money. We shan't must keep it up for a few days—father is leaving Scroope Towers soon, and then I'll show you how we can smooth it all over."

"But don't you see how impossible it is! Your father will come here to see you before he goes. And he'll expect you to write to him!"

"How bright you are tonight, Georgie. You think of everything," said Almee briskly. She sat down at the writing table by the wall, selected a sheet of the Jervaulx note-paper with the Lambie arms—three fleeces argent on a field vert—and with an immensely serious face began to write rapidly, pausing occasionally for thought. Georgina watched in fascinated horror.

"Listen!" said Almee, blotting the sheet and reading it aloud with much satisfaction.

My Dearest Daddy: I arrived here safely, and already I'm quite one of the family. Aunt Erythra likes me much better than she thought she would; she is very nice and kind, and I have a lovely bedroom. I am enjoying myself very much at Jervaulx. (That's all perfectly true, and I like hearing him talk about Manchuria. He is a gentleman, and one feels he is really good, and that makes me respect him.)

I'm awfully sorry I made such a fuss about coming here, but I never thought I should have such a lovely time as I'm having. So you needn't worry about me, because I'm going to be quite happy.

Your loving daughter.

Almee.

P. S.—In case you thought of coming over to see me soon, I ought to mention that the whole place is simply devastated with mumps. Of course I'm quite all right for me, because I've had them.

Georgina emitted a moan.

"A very proper letter," said Almee, affixing a stamp to the envelope, with a determined thump. "One should always consider one's parents, and spare them pain. And that postscript is a touch of genius; the only thing in the universe Dad is afraid of is mumps. He hasn't had them, and he says they are a formidable affliction to the aged, and very undignified."

And it's quite true; I saw five children at Stanhoe with mumps this afternoon. I should hate to tell a fib. Unless," she added, wrinkling her smooth brow, "it became absolutely necessary."

She moved toward the window.

"Almee!" cried Georgina, starting.



"Almee!" Cried Georgina.

up panic-stricken. "You're not going! Are you serious about this?"

"Not a bit. And don't you be, either," said Almee, as she clicked off the switch of the electric. "See you tomorrow—if I can. Good night, old thing."

The room was plunged in darkness, and there was a scrapping sound at the window.

"Almee!" gasped Georgina wildly, fumbling round the wall for the switch. It was some time before she found it, and when she turned it on the room was empty.

"Almee!" cried Georgina, leaning out of the window.

There came a sudden thumping on the bedroom door.

"Almee!" said the stern voice of Lady Erythra. "Why is your light on at this hour? What are you moving about for? Is anything wrong?"

"No—no—no!" said Georgina, choking, "nothing much."

"Extinguish your light instantly, and go to sleep!"

With shaking fingers Georgina turned off the switch, and undressed pathetically in the dark. She crept into bed and thought of Alexander—the one touch of untroubled calm on the waters of Jervaulx.

(To be continued)

## IMPROVING SOIL IN HUMUS

More Vegetable-Matter Will Be Important on Many Farms—Turn Under All Rubbish.

Every effort that can be afforded ought to be put forth to improve the soil for next year's crops. More vegetable matter in the soil will be important on many farms. Turn under weeds, stalks and rubbish and other materials to improve your soil in humus.

## Woman's Dilemma.

"Men are men," she said, "and there are only two varieties—men whom women like and men whom women don't like. . . . If a girl marries a man whom women like, she is never at rest. With a man whom women do not like, she is very happy—the choice lies between the pangs of jealousy and the dulness of boredom."—From "Woman's Ways and Wiles," by Alfred Edge.

## Mourning Their Loss.

After a delightful week's visit at the college which I attended last year, I was escorted to the station by a swarm of jolly friends. It began to rain hard just as they were bidding me good-by. As I boarded the train one of them called: "O, how we all hate to see you leave! Look! Even the skies are crying hard."—Exchange.

## Why Use of Chair Is Advisable.

"I never stand when I can sit down," says Alice, who has discovered the value of those short respites in the round of housework and eases the strain of daily toil in simple ways. Most women stand before the mirror to do their hair, a quite unnecessary waste of strength. Even if the daily coiffure occupies only a brief space of time, those few minutes will amount in the end to a good sum of rest. Alice prepares vegetables while sitting down, and does not find it necessary always to stand whilst ironing. She sits down to polish silver or glass, and consequently is not that pathetic figure—a woman who is always tired.

## Dog Gave Life for Child.

Moate, a pet collie, in death, is being hailed as a hero in Pueblo, Colo. Spring a big centipede resting on the shoulder of a four-year-old boy while he played beneath a tree on a picnic ground the dog shot out his paw, knocking the centipede from the child. The child was unhurt, but despite the efforts of physicians, "Moate" soon became paralyzed as the result of poisoning and succumbed.

## Salamander Lives 500 Years.

Believed to be 500 years old, a salamander six feet long has been discovered in a temple pond in Tokyo.

## Water Used for Gas.

Every day 1,000,000 gallons of water are used in London for making gas.

## Another Peril Is Exposed.

There is some knowledge that is more dangerous than ignorance.

## Evil in Debt.

Debt is the prolific mother of folly and crime.—Diarneil.

## Children Cry for Fletcher's

## CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over thirty years, has borne the signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher* on the wrapper all these years just to protect the coming generations. Do not be deceived. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

Never attempt to relieve your baby with a remedy that you would use for yourself.

## What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind, Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Comfort—The Mother's Friend.

## GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

*Dr. J. C. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

## SOMETIMES THROW A BLUFF

Fresh-Air Friends Have Been Known to Exaggerate Their Fondness for Life-Giving Ozone.

Murphy ran on to Woods in the hard-ware department.

"Hello, there, Woods, old man! Murphy exclaimed. 'Glad to see you!'

"And glad to see you," Woods replied. "Rather snappy weather we're having, isn't it?"

"Yes, but just right to make you feel fine," Murphy answered. "Nothing like a dash of cold weather to put pep and punch into a fellow!"

"I suppose so," Woods admitted, "and yet I believe I'll take the good old summer time for mine. It's getting rather too cool for comfort. I had to move in from the sleeping porch the other night."

"Move in from the porch?" Murphy exclaimed. "Man, alive, you ought to sleep out all winter long! Fresh air will do you good. Our houses are built too much like a landbox—we're too afraid a little fresh air will get into them!"

"Maybe so," Woods agreed, to escape argument. "But here's my purchase. Good day! See you again!"

As Woods walked away the clerk inquired of Murphy what he wished to buy.

"I want to look at some first-class weather strips for windows," Murphy, the fresh-air fiend, informed him.—Kansas City Star.

## POET FOND OF ODD PETS

Rossetti Said to Have Laid His Affection on All Sorts of Birds and Animals.

Among the eccentricities of Dante Gabriel Rossetti was his passion for strange pets. Many a queer "beastie" was to be found in his London home in Chesham walk. His brother, in his "Memories," says that Dante Gabriel had no liking for an animal on account of its beauty, but that he preferred rather the quaint, odd, or grotesque. His pets were strangely various. There were dogs, owls, rabbits, dormice, hedgehogs, wombats, armadillos, kangaroos, wallabies, a deer, a white mouse with her brood, a racoon, squirrel, a mole, a raven, a jackdaw, laughing jacksnaws, a parrot, a peacock, chameleons, green lizards, and Japanese salamanders. The animals upon which the poet spent his warmest affections were a wombat and a woodchuck. He would sit with these fat, lumpy quadrupeds in his arms by the hour, dandling them, gently scratching at their cheeks or noses, or making the woodchuck's head and hind paw meet. Each of them was his homestead for a time, and each expired without wailing.

Edinburgh has 1,879 one-roomed houses, some of which are occupied by two families numbering five or more persons in all.

Warships Used in Films.

To play a part in the filming of a famous play, the British admiralty has lent a dreadnaught complete with its complement of officers and men.

Speech Without Baking.

A gentleman that loves to hear himself talk, and will speak more in a minute than he will stand to in a month.—Shakespeare.

Many Birds Visit South America.

Nineteen species of shorebirds breed north of the Arctic circle, every one of which visits South America in winter.

America's Greatest Industry.

One out of every seven wage earners in the United States earns his livelihood from the automobile industry.

The Army of Pedestrians.

Pedestrians on the highways in the United States outnumber motor-vehicle drivers by about fourteen to one.

## Special Bargains

Fall and Winter Wear.

Comprising the best goods and styles to be found in foreign or domestic fabrics at 4 per cent. less than our regular prices. They are in order to make room for our Spring and Summer styles. We guarantee the make-up of our goods to be the best and to give general satisfaction.

J. K. McLENNAN,

184 Thames Street

NEWPORT, R. I.

## MADE FOR WAR AND PEACE

Tomahawk Pipe Presented to Wisconsin Museum is One of Rarest of Indian Souvenirs.

A strange combination of war weapon and peace pipe, known as a tomahawk pipe, was presented a short time ago to the Wisconsin historical museum, Madison, by Mrs. Helen McNeil, Stoughton. The head of the pipe is of cast brass with a steel cutting edge, and the handle is of hardwood, with a hollow groove through it for the pipe stem. About three thumbfuls of tobacco can be held in the top of the blade, which is hollow and bowl shaped.

The origin of the tomahawk pipe dates from the time of the French-Indian war. Indians on the march insisted on carrying their stone pipes, and the pipes, in addition to the stone tomahawks, added to the weight of the marching equipment, so some genius devised this odd combination of pipe and tomahawk.

The pipe just presented to the museum is claimed to be the only one of its kind in existence in this part of the country, and was once in the possession of one of Blackhawk's squaws. During the removal of the Indians from Illinois to Nebraska, in 1822, ten years before Blackhawk's famous retreat, Capt. Charles McNell, of the United States army, allowed the squaw to ride because she was ill. As a mark of gratitude, she presented the tomahawk pipe to him.—Wisconsin University Bulletin.

## FORGOT DATE OF WEDDING

English Newspaper Reports Odd Happening That Is Somewhat Hard to Believe.

Here is a case recorded by the London Daily Mail where it was the bridegroom who waited in vain at the church. He had obtained the license, fixed the time—noon on Monday—and had written to his fiancée at Norwich well in advance.

On Monday he sat down at the office with two friends to await the bride's arrival. Three hours passed, and the registrar said that as it was 3 o'clock the ceremony could not take place that day.

Next day at noon the bride and her mother appeared at the registrar's office, but there was no bridegroom.

"I am sure it is today," she said when the registrar could find no appointment, and then by a comparison of names he found that she was the bride who should have come the day before.

She went away and soon after 2 o'clock both bride and groom reappeared together and were married.

While the bride had been on her way from Norwich on Monday afternoon the groom had been in a train going to Norwich to learn the cause of the delay.

## Known as Children's Friend.

"Monsieur Bonbon" is known to many children in Europe, especially in France. He is the children's friend. His mission is to make children happy, says B. C. Forbes' "Men Who Are Making America" (edition of 1918-17).

He is an ardent motorist, and he always takes with him on his rides a big supply of specially made parian bonbons of the purest quality, and many other little gifts. He lavishes upon the village children of the Riviera his good things—"papillotes," the little ones call the candy.

"Monsieur Bonbon" is not a Frenchman; he is an American. He is James A. Stillman, for years the most powerful national banker in America, and a power second only to Morgan in shaping the financial destinies of the United States during the last years of the Nineteenth and the first decade of the Twentieth century, declares Mr. Forbes.

## Interesting to Archeologists.

Leading archeologists from all over Italy are gathering at Sorrento, near Naples, sent thither by news of a discovery which promises to throw much light on early Italo-Greek history. As the result of casual digging by some youths, what is believed to be the old Greek town of Sireon has been discovered near Sorrento. Sireon was believed to have been the sanctuary of the sirens, the sea nymphs who lured mariners to destruction by their singing, and as such is mentioned by Virgil, Strabo, the Roman geographer, who lived at the same time; Homer and Hesiodus, a contemporary of Homer. So far one of the city gates has been unearthed. They are of enormous blocks of tufa, volcanic stone, carefully smoothed and fitted. A party wall has also been exposed.

## New Zealand Aids Cupid.

The New Zealand government has come to the conclusion that many parental objections to the marriage of their daughters on account of age are unreasonable. Since early marriages are advocated by that state, the government has decreed that if a girl under twenty-one years of age can't get her parents' consent to her marriage, she can cite her father or mother before the Supreme court to give reasons for withholding of consent.

Children Cry  
FOR FLETCHER'S  
CASTORIA

Established 1789  
**The Mercury.**  
PUBLISHED BY MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.  
Price Telephone 131  
Long Telephone 1916

**Saturday, January 13, 1923**

The clergy of Massachusetts are much incensed over the non-enforcement of the prohibition law. At a mass meeting in Boston Governor Cox was severely criticized for not mentioning prohibition in his annual message, and the demand was made for the removal of the prohibition enforcement officer, for dereliction of duty. Prohibition in many parts of the Bay State has been a dead letter from the start.

The French have taken possession of Ruhr, the great German coal country, on account of the default of the Germans in the delivery of coal and wood as per agreement. President Harding has ordered home from the Rhine district all U. S. troops. Hereafter Europe will be compelled to go it alone. It is time. We have sacrificed lives enough and means enough to aid in settling old world affairs. It is time we confined our energies to home employments.

It begins to look as though New England would soon lose its long enjoyed prestige of being the great manufacturing center of the country. Many big corporations are making preparations to move South, where labor is cheaper, and where the laws are less strict as to hours of labor, etc. The South is making an open bid for all the great manufacturing concerns she can get. It will be an irreparable loss to New England to have these great enterprises migrate.

A Democratic Congressman from Georgia serves notice on the Democratic governor of New York "That he cannot roll into the White House on a beer keg and a wine barrel." He tells Congress "That the inauguration defiance of our national law shut the door of the White House forever in the face of the present governor of New York and any other wet Presidential candidate." "Repeat the eighteenth amendment," he shouted, "Why, you might as well talk about repealing the ten commandments of God because after thousands of years they are broken every day." This same Democratic Congressman told his colleagues that some of the greatest bootleggers were the congressmen themselves. Which is no doubt true.

Rhode Island, although the smallest state in the Union, pays more for the support of the general government than do either of the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, and Wyoming. In 1921 she paid \$4,453,000, which is more than the combined amounts paid by the states of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming, New Mexico and Nevada; yet these eight states are making a great noise in Congress over what they pay for the support of the general government.

**ON ROBEY VANISHES**

During the recent political campaign, Democratic orators thundered against the new tariff law, on the ground that it would kill our foreign trade. They predicted that the importation of dutiable merchandise would be to a large extent shut off. This they said would deal a smashing blow to our export trade, as the nations would not buy of America unless this country buys of them.

This attack on the new tariff was made the principal feature of the recent campaign. It was a vote getter for the Democrats. The law went into effect so soon before election that there was no time to try it out and see what its results were going to be.

Recent statements from Washington indicate that these predictions are not being fulfilled at all. Both exports and imports are increasing. The new tariff is proving far from prohibitive. A vast flood of imported goods is coming in, and in some of the ports the commercial warehouses are so full of this stuff that government buildings have to be used to store it.

The imports are coming so fast that it is predicted that by next spring, the United States will have to ship gold abroad to pay for them. On the Democratic theory that exports and imports tend to balance each other, the result should be that our export trade will increase rather than decrease. The tariff law is certainly not hurting our export trade a particle.

If this law had not been passed, it would seem as if many factories would have had to shut down as the result of the destructive foreign competition. At a time when the wages of foreign workmen can be paid in depreciated money, their products have a tremendous advantage in competing with American merchandise, the producers of which are paid in honest American gold dollars.

**THRIFT DAY, OR FRANKLIN DAY**

Next Thursday, January 17th, has been denominated Thrift Day, and will be observed in many parts of this country, also in England and France, as a memorial to this country's greatest statesman, philosopher, patriot, printer, and many sided man generally, Benjamin Franklin. They call it the two hundredth anniversary of his birth. Though how they figure that is not evident. Franklin was born January 17, 1706, and died April 17, 1790, aged 84 years and 3 months.

But the world does well to observe his memory. Franklin was without doubt the greatest genius this or any other country ever produced. The son of a tallow chandler, in Boston, his first employment, as he tells himself, was "cutting wicks for candles, attending the shop generally for his father, and going on errands, etc." Afterwards apprenticed to his brother James as printer, later printer and publisher in Philadelphia, author and inventor of Poor Richard's Almanac. His public career began at an early age and lasted through a long life. For many years he was agent for the colonies in England. He was a member of the first congress of the colonies, and with Jefferson was the author of the Declaration of Independence. As Minister to France during the War of the Revolution, he was the person chiefly responsible in bringing that nation to our aid.

But it is impossible in one brief article to portray even briefly the long list of acts of this great man. They are all history. A writer says of him:

Washington is revered, but his austere places him on a pedestal. Lincoln, truly and genuinely loved, is removed from close intimacy by the cloak of tragedy which surrounded the end of his life; but everyone, it seems, is anxious to call "Poor Richard" brother. His many-sided genius, which during the course of a long and active life, found an outlet in many widely different channels—business, science, philosophy, literature, statesmanship, diplomacy—his humanitarian sympathies, his ready wit and his cosmopolitan outlook are inspiring the homage not only of America, but of Europe as well.

A story of the scenes and conversation at the signing of the immortal Declaration, said to be substantially accurate, lately published, is interesting. It says: "They were a solemn looking lot of men with the exception of Dr. Franklin and Thomas Jefferson. When they began to sign the parchment Jefferson smiled and said: 'Gentlemen, Benjamin Franklin should have written this document. The committee, however, knew well that he would put a joke in it.' The committee wishes you all to know that it is indebted to Dr. Franklin for wise revision of the instrument.' When the last man had signed, Jefferson said: 'Gentlemen, we have taken a long and important step. On this new ground we must hang together to the end.' 'We must all hang together, or assuredly we shall all hang separately,' said Franklin, with that gentle, fatherly smile of his. Again the signers laughed."

The Poor Richard Club of Philadelphia will place on Franklin's grave a bronze tablet containing in his own handwriting his famous epitaph:

The Body of  
Benjamin Franklin  
Printer  
(Like the cover of an old book  
Its contents Torn out  
And strip of its Lettering and Gilding)  
Lies here, food for Worms.  
But the Work shall not be Lost,  
For it will (as he believed), appear  
once more,  
In a new and more Elegant Edition,  
Revised and Corrected  
By  
The Author.

Franklin, in his autobiography, tells of his visit to Newport, and his connection with the Mercury. When he left home to go to Philadelphia to seek his fortune, he says, "The sloop putting in at Newport, Rhode Island, I visited my brother John, who had been married and lived there some years. He received me very affectionately, for he always loved me. A friend of his, one Vernon, having some money due him in Pennsylvania, about thirty-five pounds currency, desired I would receive it for him, and keep it till I had directions what to remit it in. This afterwards occasioned me a good deal of uneasiness." Again he says: "After ten years absence from Boston, and having become easy in my circumstances, I made a journey thither to visit my relations, which I could not sooner well afford. On returning I called at Newport to see my brother (James), then settled with his printing-house. Our former differences were forgotten, and our meeting was very cordial and affectionate. He was fast declining in his health, and he requested of me that, in case of his death, which he apprehended not far distant, I should take home his son, then but ten years of age, and bring him up to the printing business. This I accordingly performed, sending him a few years to school before I took him into the office. His mother carried on the business till he had grown up, when I assisted him with an assortment of new types, those of his father being in a measure worn out. Thus it was that I made my brother ample amends for the service I had deprived him of by leaving him so early."

It was with this type, and also the

press on which the great Franklin worked in London, that James, the younger, started the Mercury in June, 1758.

**AN UNPRECEDENTED FILIBUSTER**

The Democrats in the General Assembly have made for themselves a strenuous week, without getting ahead very far. In the senate they started a filibuster the first thing Tuesday morning over the rules. They kept for twenty-five hours. By that time they were all pretty well exhausted and had accomplished nothing further than to solidify the narrow Republican majority. The Republicans, for the most part, kept quiet and let their opponents do the talking and spend their strength reading from the Bible, the constitution of the United States, and other sources of standard literature. The new senator from Newport was pronounced a good reader, and being willing was kept at it much of the time. After a full day and night at it, and the Lieutenant Governor nearly killed from loss of sleep, with nothing accomplished beyond delay, an armistice was agreed upon and the members went home, presumably, to bed, to gain strength for the next day's contest. During this long squabble there were some forty roll calls, during all of which the two parties kept their alignment, and the solitary independent voted most of the time with the Republicans. In the house there was no filibuster, but the oratory was unlimited. When the calm came at the end of the second day the house had adopted but 12 of the 27 rules, and the senate had done even less.

The combat ceased, temporarily, at a late hour Wednesday, and the chief combatants were soon "dead to the world." The fight was resumed Thursday afternoon, but in a much milder form. After the display of eloquence, the rules were adopted in both branches substantially as the majority members reported them. After a short recess the Governor's appointments were taken up in the senate, but before much progress was made the senate adjourned and the appointments went over to Friday afternoon.

In the house Representative Lawton introduced several acts of interest to Newport. One allows the city to exempt from taxation the Wickford line property of the New Haven road, as proposed by the representative council; another authorizes the city to issue bonds to the extent of \$375,000, for paving Bellevue avenue and outer Broadway. This plan was defeated in the representative council at its last meeting. Another act introduced by Representative Lawton allows the council to exempt from taxation certain manufacturing properties for a period of ten years. This applies to the proposed cigar factory.

The next contest in the General Assembly will doubtless come over election of the numerous state officers, which is likely to come at any time.

The New Jersey legislature does not propose to be far behind the Rhode Island general assembly in recording its protest against the prohibitory law. Three bills have been introduced in the Jersey legislature to repeal all prohibition enforcement laws, while the R. I. legislature has only one at present.

Fall River mill operatives have demanded an increase of 23 per cent. in wages, which the mill owners have unanimously refused to grant. The owners say that they will shut down before they will grant the increase. The amount demanded would put the wage scale back to war time rate.

The annual meeting of St. Paul's Lodge, No. 14, F. & A. M., will be held on Thursday evening, January 25th. The annual meeting of Kolah Grotto will be held on Thursday evening, January 31st.

The second in the series of assemblies to be given under the auspices of the Wannamety Golf and Country Club will take place at the rooms of the Art Association on Monday evening, February 12th.

Mr. William H. Hammett recently suffered a fracture of the wrist as the result of a fall on the icy sidewalk.

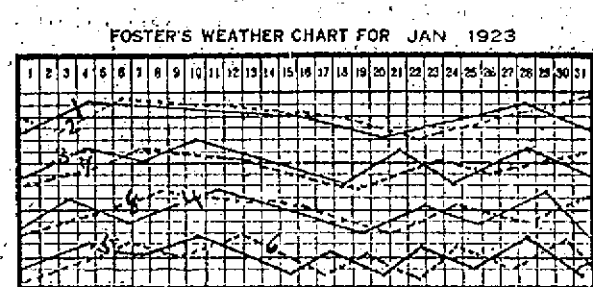
Weekly Calendar JANUARY, 1923

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Full Moon Jan. 2, 3.11 evening  
Last Quarter Jan. 9, 7.52 evening  
New Moon Jan. 16, 2.42 evening  
First Quarter Jan. 23, 11.00 evening

**Deaths.**

In this city, Jan. 8, Mary Doyle, wife of James Robertson.  
In this city, Jan. 7, Mary O'Connell.  
In this city, Jan. 7, William Joseph Peckham, in his 57th year.  
Entered into rest, January 11, Abby Frances, wife of William H. Allen, and daughter of the late Henry Glass and Patience Peckham Thompson, of Newport R. I.  
In New York city, 7th, James H. Fox, son of E. Fox and the late Francis Fox of this city.



Straight, heavy, horizontal lines represent normal temperatures, which is the average of some days of the year for every place. Dotted lines above normal lines mean warmer, below, cooler, than marked. For section 1 north of latitude 47, between meridians 90 and Rockies crest—2 for section 2 and any section up to for east of meridian 50, north of latitude 47—3, between latitudes 39 and 47 and between meridians 90 and Rockies crest—4, east of meridian 50, between latitudes 39 and 47—5, south of latitude 39, between meridians 90 and Rockies crest—6, east of meridian 50, south of latitude 39—7, south of latitude 39, west of Rockies crest—8, south of latitude 43.4 to Mexican line and west of Rockies crest.

Washington, Jan. 13, 1923.—Near Jan. 13 a large storm will cover the northern Rockies, and as all storms must go eastward, all the countries east of the Rockies range will be threatened by this great storm, and it will rock the boat for most sections. This disturbance will be preceded by high temperatures and during the week following all sections, to the Atlantic coast, will get a cold wave and bad, wintry weather. This will be the most severe storm of January and one of the winter's greatest rain or snow makers. I have selected Jan. 14 as the central day of its greatest force; Feb. 7 is the central day for that month's great storm; it is difficult to determine which will be the greatest. They will probably be worth millions to the winter grain crops of 1923. Other conditions were against those crops, but these two great storms may carry the crops through the winter in good condition.

Local forecasts follow:  
Section 1.—North of 47, between 90 and Rockies crest; highest temperatures Jan. 13, lowest 20; average colder than usual; severe storms and more than usual moisture Jan. 13 to 20.  
Sec. 2.—North of 47, east of 90; highest temperatures Jan. 15, lowest 22; average colder than usual; severe storms and more than usual moisture Jan. 13 to 20.  
Sec. 3.—Between 39 and 47 and between 90 and Rockies crest; normal temperatures Jan. 14 and 20, cold 19; average colder than usual; severe storms and increased moisture Jan. 13 to 20.  
Sec. 4.—East of 90, between latitudes 39 and 47; above normal temperatures

Jan. 13 and 22, below 19; average colder than usual; severe storms and increase of moisture 13 to 22.  
Section 5.—South of 39, between 90 and Rockies crest; about normal temperatures Jan. 13, below normal 15 and 20, above 17; average colder than usual; severe storms and increased moisture Jan. 13 to 20.  
Sec. 6.—South of 39, east of 90; highest temperatures Jan. 13 and 17, lowest 17 and 22; average colder than usual; severe storms and increased moisture Jan. 13 to 20.

Sec. 7.—North of 43.4, west of Rockies crest; normal temperatures Jan. 13 and 23, cold 18; average colder than usual; severe storms and increased moisture Jan. 13 to 20.  
Sec. 8.—South of 43.4 to Mexican line, west of Rockies crest; normal temperatures Jan. 14 and 24; cold 19; average colder than usual; severe storms and increased moisture 14 to 21.

I have not fully completed the investigation that will determine the years when best crops will be grown on lands of more than 1200 feet elevation and when below that altitude; therefore I cannot yet answer the many inquiries about it. The problem is not difficult. I have the records covering 80 years, but other problems claim first attention. I hope to get it ready before next planting season begins. These problems are all very simple. The planets are magnets and affect the earth's atmosphere so as, at times, to float the clouds to higher elevations and at other times to the low lands. I have not the least doubt that this will work and be immensely beneficial.

Section 9.—North of 47, between 90 and Rockies crest; highest temperatures Jan. 13, lowest 20; average colder than usual; severe storms and more than usual moisture Jan. 13 to 20.

Section 10.—North of 47, east of 90; highest temperatures Jan. 15, lowest 22; average colder than usual; severe storms and more than usual moisture Jan. 13 to 20.

Section 11.—Between 39 and 47 and between 90 and Rockies crest; normal temperatures Jan. 14 and 20, cold 18; average colder than usual; severe storms and increased moisture Jan. 13 to 20.

Section 12.—East of 90, between latitudes 39 and 47; above normal temperatures Jan. 13 and 22, below 19; average colder than usual; severe storms and increase of moisture 13 to 22.

Section 13.—South of 39, between 90 and Rockies crest; about normal temperatures Jan. 13, below normal 15 and 20, above 17; average colder than usual; severe storms and increased moisture Jan. 13 to 20.

Section 14.—South of 39, east of 90; highest temperatures Jan. 13 and 17, lowest 17 and 22; average colder than usual; severe storms and increased moisture Jan. 13 to 20.

Section 15.—North of 43.4, west of Rockies crest; normal temperatures Jan. 13 and 23, cold 18; average colder than usual; severe storms and increased moisture Jan. 13 to 20.

Section 16.—South of 43.4 to Mexican line, west of Rockies crest; normal temperatures Jan. 14 and 24; cold 19; average colder than usual; severe storms and increased moisture 14 to 21.

Section 17.—North of 47, between 90 and Rockies crest; highest temperatures Jan. 13, lowest 20; average colder than usual; severe storms and more than usual moisture Jan. 13 to 20.

Section 18.—North of 47, east of 90; highest temperatures Jan. 15, lowest 22; average colder than usual; severe storms and more than usual moisture Jan. 13 to 20.

Section 19.—Between 39 and 47 and between 90 and Rockies crest; normal temperatures Jan. 14 and 20, cold 18; average colder than usual; severe storms and increased moisture Jan. 13 to 20.

Section 20.—East of 90, between latitudes 39 and 47; above normal temperatures Jan. 13 and 22, below 19; average colder than usual; severe storms and increase of moisture 13 to 22.

Section 21.—South of 39, between 90 and Rockies crest; about normal temperatures Jan. 13, below normal 15 and 20, above 17; average colder than usual; severe storms and increased moisture Jan. 13 to 20.

Section 22.—South of 39, east of 90; highest temperatures Jan. 13 and 17, lowest 17 and 22; average colder than usual; severe storms and increased moisture Jan. 13 to 20.

Section 23.—North of 43.4, west of Rockies crest; normal temperatures Jan. 13 and 23, cold 18; average colder than usual; severe storms and increased moisture Jan. 13 to 20.

Section 24.—South of 43.4 to Mexican line, west of Rockies crest; normal temperatures Jan. 14 and 24; cold 19; average colder than usual; severe storms and increased moisture 14 to 21.

Section 25.—North of 47, between 90 and Rockies crest; highest temperatures Jan. 13, lowest 20; average colder than usual; severe storms and more than usual moisture Jan. 13 to 20.

Section 26.—North of 47, east of 90; highest temperatures Jan. 15, lowest 22; average colder than usual; severe storms and more than usual moisture Jan. 13 to 20.

Section 27.—Between 39 and 47 and between 90 and Rockies crest; normal temperatures Jan. 14 and 20, cold 18; average colder than usual; severe storms and increased moisture Jan. 13 to 20.

Section 28.—East of 90, between latitudes 39 and 47; above normal temperatures Jan. 13 and 22, below 19; average colder than usual; severe storms and increase of moisture 13 to 22.

Section 29.—South of 39, between 90 and Rockies crest; about normal temperatures Jan. 13, below normal 15 and 20, above 17; average colder than usual; severe storms and increased moisture Jan. 13 to 20.

Section 30.—South of 39, east of 90; highest temperatures Jan. 13 and 17, lowest 17 and 22; average colder than usual; severe storms and increased moisture Jan. 13 to 20.

Section 31.—North of 43.4, west of Rockies crest; normal temperatures Jan. 13 and 23, cold 18; average colder than usual; severe storms and increased moisture Jan. 13 to 20.

Section 32.—South of 43.4 to Mexican line, west of Rockies crest; normal temperatures Jan. 14 and 24; cold 19; average colder than usual; severe storms and increased moisture 14 to 21.

Section 33.—North of 47, between 90 and Rockies crest; highest temperatures Jan. 13, lowest 20; average colder than usual; severe storms and more than usual moisture Jan. 13 to 20.

Section 34.—North of 47, east of 90; highest temperatures Jan. 15, lowest 22; average colder than usual; severe storms and more than usual moisture Jan. 13 to 20.

Section 35.—Between 39 and 47 and between 90 and Rockies crest; normal temperatures Jan. 14 and 20, cold 18; average colder than usual; severe storms and increased moisture Jan. 13 to 20.

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Section 37.—South of 39, between 90 and Rockies crest; about normal temperatures Jan. 13, below normal 15 and 20, above 17; average colder than usual; severe storms and increased moisture Jan. 13 to 20.

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Section 39.—North of 43.4, west of Rockies crest; normal temperatures Jan. 13 and 23, cold 18; average colder than usual; severe storms and increased moisture Jan. 13 to 20.

Section 40.—South of 43.4 to Mexican line, west of Rockies crest; normal temperatures Jan. 14 and 24; cold 19; average colder than usual; severe storms and increased moisture 14 to 21.

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Section 53.—South of 39, between 90 and Rockies crest; about normal temperatures Jan. 13, below normal 15 and 20, above 17; average colder than usual; severe storms and increased moisture Jan. 13 to 20.

Section 54.—South of 39, east of 90; highest temperatures Jan. 13 and 17, lowest 17 and 22; average colder than usual; severe storms and increased moisture Jan. 13 to 20.

Section 55.—North of 43.4, west of Rockies crest; normal temperatures Jan. 13 and 23, cold 18; average colder than usual; severe storms and increased moisture Jan. 13 to 20.

Section 56.—South of 43.4 to Mexican line, west of Rockies crest; normal temperatures Jan. 14 and 24; cold 19; average colder than usual; severe storms and increased moisture 14 to 21.

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Section 66.—North of 47, east of 90; highest temperatures Jan. 15, lowest 22; average colder than usual; severe storms and more than usual moisture Jan. 13 to 20.

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Section 70.—South of 39, east of 90; highest temperatures Jan. 13 and 17, lowest 17 and 22; average colder than usual; severe storms and increased moisture Jan. 13 to 20.

Section 71.—North of 43.4, west of Rockies crest; normal temperatures Jan. 13 and 23, cold 18; average colder than usual; severe storms and increased



**BURN NEGRO HOUSES**

**Search for Escaped Negro Convicts Leads to Race Riot.**

Rosewood, Fla.—Posse of white men, numbering between 200 and 300, are searching for Jesse Hunter, escaped convict, who, in addition to the burning of a white girl, has been the principal cause of the burning of the negro houses and the killing of negro men and women in the surrounding of Rosewood. The race riot was the result of the burning of the negro houses.





# Charles M. Cole, PHARMACIST,

302 THAMES STREET  
Two Doors North of Post Office  
NEWPORT, R. I.

## WATER

ALL PERSONS desirous of having water introduced into their residences or places of business should make application to the office, Marlborough Street, near Thames.

Office Hours from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.

## HOW

### INNOUENT SPIDER LUMES UNWARY FLY INTO TRAP.

A spider constructing his web is said to be one of the most interesting and most beautiful sights in nature.

Having found a suitable place, he begins first to make the "spokes." The spokes are made of a different kind of material from the web proper—they are not sticky.

Now begins the real business of making the trap itself. Starting at one of the spokes, the spider goes down a thread and then moves in a spiral direction, paying out the thread as he goes.

It is rumored firmly down to each spoke, and it is provided with thousands of tiny drops of gum in between the spokes.

This gum, secreted by a special gland in the spider's body, captures any fly that touches one of the spiral strands.

Round and round goes the spider, weaving the sticky web, and spacing its members so that the fly can pass between them.

As soon as the trap is perfect the spider takes up his position at its center, laying each of his eight legs on one of the spokes. In this way he is able to feel at once the arrival of a fly in any part of the net.

If he captures an insect too large to be dealt with summarily he weaves a fine web round it and does not come to close quarters until it is so securely bound that it cannot move a limb.

## ASSURES WINDING OF CLOCK

How Opening and Shutting of Door Is Used to Maintain Regularity of Timepiece.

Quite a useful little invention is one that is made by a continental firm for winding up the clock. This is done merely by the opening and shutting of the door of the room, London Answers states.

The clock—a large one for hanging on the wall—is hung just above the door. When this is opened the movement is transmitted by means of a Bowden cable to the mechanism of the clock.

Precautions are taken to prevent too much winding. If the door is very frequently opened, and on the other hand that it is sufficiently wound if the door is not opened more than three or four times during the day. This is done by the use of a spiral device.

It is quite a useful and clever invention, for how many of us, with the best intention in the world, have a way of forgetting to wind our timepieces. The clocks usually stop at the most inconvenient times. With a contrivance like this, we can be sure that at least one clock in the house can always be relied upon to be doing its duty.

### How Plants Catch Cold.

That trees, like human beings, are liable to catch cold, and could not withstand droughts and wind, was one of the points brought out in a paper on "The Relation of Soil to Plant Growth," by Mr. A. A. Hudson, K. O., recently read at the Surveyors' Institution. The chlorotic condition of plants was similar to anemia in human beings, he said. Plants responded to changes in environment, and if they continued for several generations under the same conditions the newly acquired characters became tentatively, if not absolutely, fixed. The same might be said of human beings. Mr. Hudson added that when the French gave up their soups and salads, and fed on beefsteak, they began to develop the same characteristics as the English.

### Qualified for Any Sphere.

No girl is a wall flower who knows how to make a man believe she believes what he tells her about himself. —Harrisburg Telegraph.

### But They Never Do.

Jud Tunkins says he doesn't care a thing about money and he only wishes a few of his creditors felt the same way about it. —Washington Star.

### England's Glass Center.

The great center of glass manufacture in Great Britain is St. Helen's, Lancashire, whence glass finds its way to nearly all parts of the world.

### Magnificent Natural Harbor.

Port Jackson, one of the finest natural harbors in the world, and on which stands the city of Sydney, extends inland for more than 13 miles.

### Rather Good for Evil.

Shed the bitterness of the heart. There is no good result when hatred is cherished for hatred. —Solomon.

## KEEP HELP BUSY IN DULL SEASON

Good Way to Keep Force Employed on Rainy Days Is to Make Concrete Posts.

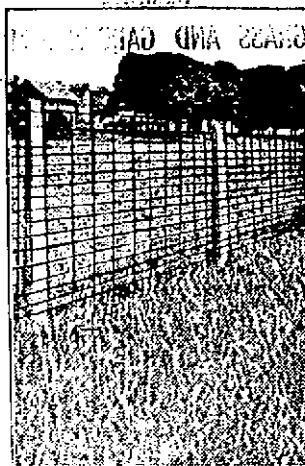
### AVAILABLE WHEN MOST NEEDED

Strength Is Main Requirement and Rich Mixture Should Be Used—Cure Top at Least Four Weeks Before Setting Out.

A good way to keep the farm labor force employed during the slack seasons (and generally, days is to have some forms and material ready and to utilize the time in making concrete fence posts. They are attractive, durable, easy to make, and not expensive. By making them in spare time, a supply of well-cured posts will soon accumulate and be available when they are needed. Metal forms may be purchased, but home-made wood forms will do very well. The size and shape of the posts may vary, according to conditions, but a good type is one that is five inches square at the bottom and tapering to two sides to three by five at the top.

Since strength is the main requirement, a rich mixture should be used. One part of cement, one and one-half parts of clean sand and three parts of pebbles of broken stone, with no particles larger than a small hickory nut, is good. These materials should be mixed with enough water to make a concrete of medium consistency. Not more concrete than can be placed in a mold should be mixed at one time, since cement begins to set within this period.

In filling the molds, first put in a layer of concrete, a scant three-fourths of an inch thick. Then put in a reinforcing rod about three-fourths of an inch from each edge; these rods should preferably be of one-fourth of an inch square steel. Then fill the mold with more concrete to within three-fourths



Durable and Inexpensive Posts.

of an inch of the top, when two more rods are placed as before, after which the mold is completely filled.

During the filling process the concrete should be carefully tamped down, but not so as to disturb the reinforcing. In some commercial molds the compaction of the concrete is accomplished by shaking or "jiggling."

The forms should not be removed from the post in less than 24 hours and, if possible, 48 hours is better. The posts should be handled carefully while green, stood up on end in some place protected from wind and sun and allowed to cure for at least four weeks before being set. During this period they should be thoroughly wetted each day so that they will not dry out too fast.

The best and simplest way to fasten the line wires of the fence to the posts is to build a short piece of galvanized wire around the both sides of the post from the back and twist the ends tightly around the line wire.

### TAKE CARE OF FERTILIZERS

Farmers Have Different Ways of Caring for Barnyard Manures—Scatter Over Fields.

Different farmers have different ways and means of caring for their barnyard manures, but suffice it to say, do not let it become exposed to the rain nor the sun; if possible, keep it piled up in order to prevent the escape of gases which are rich in plant food; as often as practicable, haul the manure to the fields, scatter and immediately plow it under. However, if manure is to be plowed under, the planting of crops on that land should not be too long delayed, because water from rains cause much of the soluble plant food to leach out if there is no available growing crop to take up this plant food.

### INDIVIDUAL COST OF ROADS

One and One-Tenth Cent Per Day Is Figure Placed by Bureau of Public Roads.

One and one-tenth cent per day was the cost of the American highways to the individual man, woman and child in this country last year, after deducting the amount paid by automobiles in license fees, according to Thomas H. MacDonald, chief of the United States bureau of public roads.

### Queer Use for Oxen.

Oxen are used in many countries as beasts of burden, but at one time, on the Cornish (England) coast, it was a recognized thing for the fishermen to tie a lamp to a cow's horns and turn the animal adrift on the cliffs as a guide to vessels in distress.

## VALUE OF SILAGE TO FATTEN BEEF CATTLE

Two-Year-Old Steers Prove to Be Most Satisfactory.

Feeding Linseed Meal and Clover or Alfalfa, in Addition, Is Recommended—Full Feeding of Corn Is Not Favored.

Experimental work by the University of Missouri College of Agriculture has shown—

That highly satisfactory beef can be produced from two-year-old steers by feeding the corn as silage, together with linseed meal and clover or alfalfa hay, instead of full feeding on shelled or ear corn.

That the price of feed and the premium on heavily fat cattle during the past five years has not warranted full feeding over long periods, when cattle, which are two years or more of age are used.

That one acre, yielding 40 bushels of corn, or eight tons of silage, if fed as silage, together with 1,733 pounds of linseed oil meal and 1,610 pounds



Head of a Purebred Hereford Heifer.

of alfalfa hay, would produce for market 2.8 steers, or would produce under the foregoing circumstances 758.8 pounds of beef and 113 pounds of pork, as compared with 0.87 steers prepared for market by an acre of corn, fed as shelled corn, (full feed) and silage, together with 308.2 pounds of linseed meal and 345.2 pounds of alfalfa hay, or which produced 201.6 pounds of beef and 68.5 pounds of pork.

That the pork produced behind cattle eating a ration of corn silage, linseed meal and hay is a negligible quantity.

That it is possible to change cattle from corn silage to dry feed, but that the increased cost of grains frequently makes it inadvisable.

That a ration of corn silage, and alfalfa hay, produced a gain of 214 pounds per day for the first 60 days of a feeding period, on two-year-old cattle.

That a ration of corn silage, alfalfa hay and linseed meal with the past five years' prices, produced gains at about two-thirds to three-fourths of the cost per pound as the cost when full fed on shelled or ear corn.

That the extensive use of silage without shelled or ear corn involves the investment of less capital in feed, decreases the cost of gains and the necessary margin, reduced the hazard of cattle feeding, permits of a larger volume of business and enables the average farmer to participate in the enterprise. It does not produce such a high finish nor such large gains.

### MALE BIRDS INCREASE EGGS

Selection of Cockerels to Be Used in Breeding Pens Is of Great Importance.

The use of males from heavy laying lines upon good strong hens that are fair layers will increase productivity in a flock in a comparatively short time. Heavy laying is an inherited characteristic, but it is inherited from the male line rather than from the female line according to high authority. The selection of the males to be used in the breeding pens is, therefore, of the greatest importance if the results are to be obtained.

### RECOMMEND ACID PHOSPHATE

Material Acts as Preservative in Checking Big Loss of Nitrogen From Manure.

After conducting a series of experiments, the New York experiment station is recommending the use of acid phosphate as a manure preservative. Acid phosphate not only checks the loss of nitrogen from the manure, but materially increases its fertilizer value by supplying the plant food in which it is deficient.

Jud Tunkins says the old-fashioned sentimental songs made people laugh in derision and the modern comic songs are enough to make you weep with shame. —Washington Star.

### Country and Town.

God made the country, and man made the town.—What wonder, then, that health and virtue should most abound, and least be threatened in the fields and groves.—Cowper.

### Jury Answers 12,000 Queries.

The jury acting in an Italian law case, which lasted three months, had to answer 12,000 questions and consult 13,800 documents.

### Supreme Virtue.

Gratitude is the fairest blossom which springs from the soul; and the heart of man is a more fragrant.

## FUR AS TRIMMING

Bands of Peltry Add to Attractiveness of the Wrap.

Winsome Decoration for the Winter Coat May Be Had at Slight Expenditure.

Fur is the accepted trimming for the longer coats, says a fashion writer in the New York Times. By using this for a trimming you can have the most luxurious sort of a wrap with the slightest expenditure of money. If you were to have a fur wrap of this distinction, this width and this length, you would find yourself involved with hundreds—no thousands—of dollars. But you can have a cloth wrap with the wide bands of fur trimming and the price will not be too startling for a winter costume.

There is one very economical way of cutting up an old fur coat and using it for trimming on a newer one. You may have a short one or a three-quarter length coat which would be worn as it is, but which could be cut up advantageously for the trimming of a longer coat (made to accompany some very smart frock or a series of fashionable dresses).

There is the coat made on strictly straight lines. Its material is a light blue or white broadcloth suited to the lines of this particular coat in an admirable manner. In the front there is a fur panel, and the belt around the sides and back is made of some composition material in a deep purple, touched with spots of green. The fur is black—a deep, rich seal, and the wide collar, repeats the design of the straight cuffs as well as the band at the end of the long panel in front.

A band of the fur is added about a draped turban of the same material, and the coat with its hat makes an



Straight Lines and Black Fur Trimming Distinguish This Coat of Blue Mauve Broadcloth.

arrangement of which any woman could be justly proud. The color of the coat is not by any means too light and airy. It is a deep tone of mauve that almost verges upon gray, and the contrast of that soft and exquisite shade against the thick black fur is something that makes the loveliest sort of a winter effect. At the same time the youthfulness and charm of the light color and the soft material are kept intact.

A three-quarter coat with a cape is made of one of the homespun tweed materials that are so soft and thick and so extraordinarily warm. Its color is gray with a band of blue running through it, lined with a soft blue satin that repeats the tone of the wool crepe dress worn with it. The cape is lined with the same tone of blue and the effect of the costume is excellent.

### Gay Linings for Fur Coats.

Linings in the new fur coats are a revelation of the wonderful work that is being done in the silk industry. There are linings of matelasse, of heavy silks bordered in metal, heavy silks bordered in beautiful color tones that glitter with metal, moiré metallic fabrics, metallic cloaks, silver laces, all-over prints showing Byzantine tracery and Persian designs. Among the velvets, those printed in Eastern designs, stand out along with lovely chiffon velvets in Paisley patterns interwoven with gold and silver threads.

### How Age of Whale Is Learned.

The age of a whale is ascertained by the size of the laminae of certain organs in the mouth, formed of a bony substance commonly called whalebone. By this method of computation, it is known that some whales have attained the age of 400 years. Some species of birds also attain a great age. The swan has been known to live 100 years and it is recorded that ravens have exceeded that age. Parrots have been known to live 50 years. The parrot and the parakeet try rarely to live 12 to 15 years.

## JACKET FOR MORNING WEAR



The short jacket, shown in the illustration, is made of a light blue or white broadcloth suited to the lines of this particular coat in an admirable manner. In the front there is a fur panel, and the belt around the sides and back is made of some composition material in a deep purple, touched with spots of green. The fur is black—a deep, rich seal, and the wide collar, repeats the design of the straight cuffs as well as the band at the end of the long panel in front.

### CAPE STILL HOLDS FAVOR

Flowing Wraps Have Countless Friends Among the Women Many Are in Bright Colorings.

It is generally known that there are a number of birds whose plumage is a beautiful supply of color. The duck, for example, obtains its wonderfully pretty appearance of feathers by means of a special species of "brilliance," which is produced by a small gland in the skin. This gland is called the "oil gland," and it is located in the tail. When the duck rubs its head under its tail it is really just giving itself a thorough treatment with its own special hair oil.

There are some birds, also, who are provided with a comb. Barn-owls are among the British birds that have this appliance. It is situated on the inner edge of one of their claws, and they use it, principally, to rid their feathers of some of the parasites with which they are so often infested.

Then there are birds who have their own powder-puffs. The English pigeons and the hawks are examples of these. The powder is made by certain small feathers which, as they grow in size, tend to become brittle and crumble into a fine white powder, which the birds use to obtain a gloss on their feathers.

### How African Women Store Water.

The strangest people in the world, according to Mrs. Harry Ralph Eustace, are the women of the bush tribe in the Gordonia desert, central south-west Africa. These women, she says, have developed glands in the back in which they store water like camels. When they drink a great deal of water the glands make them appear deformed. After a few days in the desert with little or no water, their reserve supply is absorbed and they look normal. They can go without water longer than a camel.

### How Stumps Are Burned Out.

Effective and speedy destruction of stumps is obtained through the use of a new incinerating outfit consisting of a blower driven by a gasoline engine, and a sheet iron jacket which is placed over the stump to be destroyed. When the apparatus has been put in position, a fire is started at the base of the stump, and is steadily fanned with the engine-driven air blast until the wood is entirely reduced to ashes. The apparatus is safe, simple, labor-saving, inexpensive to operate, and does a neat job. If desired and practicable, a blower with sufficient capacity to supply several jackets with blasts may be utilized, making it possible to burn several stumps at one time.

### Why He Wouldn't Come Up.

Sambo and Pompey went house robbing and Pompey wrapped around his body beneath his waistcoat and jacket half a dozen yards of lead piping. In trying to board a Mississippi steamer which was just leaving the dock, he jumped, missed and fell into the river. "Get a boat hook, some of you!" yelled the captain of the steamer. "A man's overboard. He's bound to come up three times." Up dashed Sambo. "Cap'n, I bet yer a tanner he doan come up once!"

### Hawaii Has Many Rainbows.

Hawaii is a country of rainbows, believed by the natives of olden days to be omens of good. Scarcely twenty-four hours pass without one or more of the celestial arches appearing above Honolulu. Recently three rainbows in a row linked together at their bases are said to have appeared over Honolulu.

### Contemplation.

"What in the world are you staring at that married couple so intently?" asked one young lady of another in the train. "Oh," said the other girl with a start and a sigh, "it's so natural for us girls to contemplate matrimony, you know."

### Country of Much Rain.

In Peru, Brazil, the rainy season extends for eight months of the year.

### Children Cry

FOR FLETCHER'S  
CASTORIA

## TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

Mercury, January 15, 1898

The Triennial Conclave of the Knights Templars of America will be held in Pittsburgh during the week beginning October 7 and Washington Commandery No. 4, of this city, is perfecting arrangements to attend in a body. The committee consists of Joseph Haire, Chairman, A. B. Comerford, Treasurer, and William H. Walcott, Secretary.

William Ellery Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, will hold a New England supper and entertainment at the residence of Col. and Mrs. A. C. Landers next Tuesday.

Henry E. Turner, Jr., died at his home on Bedlow avenue Thursday afternoon after an illness of less than two weeks' duration. He leaves a widow, a daughter of Mr. Thomas Galvin, and eight children.

The number of deaths in this city during the year just closed was 356, which was 20 less than in the previous year. The number of males was 161 and of females 195; 170 were born in Newport, 31 in other parts of Rhode Island, 59 in other states, and 80 in other countries. There were 11 whose place of birth was not given.

Our young townsman, Miss Mae E. Titus, made a very favorable impression and received hearty applause for her interpretation of the Lady Betty in the musical sketch, "The Dancing Highwayman," given at the Astoria Waldorf in New York on Tuesday evening. The entertainment was given under the auspices of the Society of Musical Arts and was attended by a large and fashionable audience.

The Newport Lodge of Elks gave a most enjoyable social session Thursday evening, there being present besides the members of the lodge, about a hundred members of the Order from Taunton, Fall River, New Bedford, Providence and other places. The committee in charge consisted of Messrs. D. J. McGowan, Louis Shattler, George W. Fludder, George F. Daniels, and Thomas F. Martin.

The constitution tinkers in this state are still at work, but they do not seem to get ahead very far. The "seven senators at large" still stands as a part of the bill, but they have not yet decided how many representatives they will give Providence. One proposition allows them 40 out of a hundred, another proposition restricts them to one-fifth the entire number.

The city council of Springfield, Mass., voted unanimously to accept the plans of B. Hammett Seabury, son of Hon. T. Mumford Seabury, for a new schoolhouse to cost \$60,000.

## MIDDLETOWN

From our regular correspondent)

### Public Installation of Officers

A public installation of officers of Oakland Lodge, No. 32, I. O. E. F., was held at Oakland Hall at the regular meeting. A supper was served at 6.30. The meeting was opened and after a short session was turned over to Grand Master Ellwyn C. Thayer. The Grand Officers were preceded by members of the Newport Canton as escort. Grand Master Ellwyn C. Thayer, accompanied by Deputy Grand Master Burton C. Pitts, Grand Secretary Kirtland Wilson, Grand Chaplain Frederick D. Thompson, Grand Conductor George W. Pullman, Grand Herald Charles W. Weltherell, and Grand Marshal Ernest Reed, installed the following officers:

Noble Grand—Joseph D. Chase.  
Vice Grand—Robert S. Chase.  
Recording Secretary—John P. Peterson.  
Financial Secretary—Gordon McDonald.  
Treasurer—John H. Spooner.  
Warden—John L. Simmons, Jr.  
Conductor—Jethro J. Peckham.  
Right Support to Noble Grand—Charles Thomas.  
Left Support to Noble Grand—Alfred Ward.

Right Support to Vice Grand—Olivier Pierce.  
Left Support to Vice Grand—David W. Brawley.  
Chaplain—Charles A. Sherman.  
Inside Guardian—Christian B. Anderson.  
Outside Guardian—Herbert W. Hall.  
Right Scene Supporter—Perry J. Sherman.  
Left Scene Supporter—Borden L. Sisson.

Messrs. David Brawley and Borden L. Sisson were not present and the Grand Master deputized the Noble Grand to install them at the next regular meeting.  
All adjourned to the dance hall where dancing was enjoyed.  
Miss Frances Thurston has returned to New York to resume her studies, after spending her Christmas vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Thurston.

Mr. James H. Barker met with a painful accident last week while out with the State snow plow. The large truck with plow attached drove up to gasoline tank of Mr. Ward Elliott for gasoline. The driver, Mr. Lawrence Peckham, came a little too close to the tank with the projecting plow, with the result that the tank was knocked from its foundation, falling on Mr. Barker's foot. Mr. Julian Peckham tried to prevent the tank from falling on Mr. Barker, and succeeded to a certain extent Mr. Barker's only injury was to his foot, but Mr. Peckham's hand was cut by the glass breaking in the globe of the tank. Mr. Barker was carried to the Newport Hospital, but it was decided that no bones were broken, although the foot was badly bruised and wrenched. He has since returned to his home on Paradise Avenue.

Mr. Charles Peckham observed the eighty-seventh anniversary of his birth recently at his home on Wapping Road. Mr. Peckham, who is the oldest male resident of this town, is in remarkably good health, and goes to market each week.

The services at Holy Cross Church will be omitted on Sunday afternoon, as Rev. James P. Conover and Rev. A. Stanley Muirhead of the Methodist Episcopal Church will hold a Community Missionary service at the Christian Church.

## PORTSMOUTH

(From our regular correspondent)

Eureka Chapter, No. 19, O. E. S., Constituted.

A special meeting of Eureka Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, was held in Fair Hall on Saturday evening for the purpose of constituting the Chapter. The meeting was opened with all officers present with the exception of Organist, which was taken by Mrs. Alice Mellor.

Grand Marshal Harriette G. Bullock announced the presence of the Grand Matron, M. Isabell Fiddes, accompanied by the Grand Patron, John J. Greene, and suite of officers. They were received with due honors. Worthy Grand Matron, Miss M. Isabell Fiddes, presided at the ceremony of constitution. The charter of Eureka Chapter, No. 19, O. E. S., was read by Acting Grand Secretary Alvah H. Sanborn, P. G. P., and was accepted by the Chapter. The members were then obligated by Grand Patron Greene, and the Chapter was declared duly constituted by the Grand Matron.

An election of officers followed, with the officers chosen as follows:

Worthy Matron—Mary V. Ackley.  
Worthy Patron—William B. Anthony.  
Associate Matron—Miriam B. Linley.  
Secretary—Eunice G. Davol.  
Treasurer—Madeline V. Gadsby.  
Conductress—Vida Hamby.  
Associate Conductress—Pauline Anthony.

Finance Committee—H. Frank Anthony, Anna C. Anthony and Lillian W. Boone.  
The appointive officers were:  
Chaplain—Mary Cottrell.  
Marshal—Alice G. Mellor.  
Adah—Florence Rose.  
Ruth—Kathryn Boyd.  
Esther—Clara Freeborn.  
Martha—Emma Whitehead.  
Electa—Emma Frost.  
Warder—Alice Cross.  
Sentinel—William Cottrell.

The officers were installed by the Grand Matron and Grand Marshal, with the exception of the Organist, and the Worthy Matron was deputized to install that officer as soon as convenient.

Remarks were made by the Grand Matron and Grand Patron and others, after which the Chapter closed in due form.

Previous to the meeting a supper was served in the dining hall by the committee, with Mrs. William F. Grinnell chairman, assisted by Mrs. D. Frank Hall and others.

Messrs. John Marshall, John Chase and James Gomez have gone on an extended motor trip through the South. They are travelling in a house built on an automobile chassis, fully equipped for camping purposes. They expect to stop in New York a few days.

The annual installation of officers of Portsmouth Grange was held at its regular meeting at Fair Hall. The following officers were duly installed by Past State Master Joseph A. Peckham of Aquidneck Grange, assisted by Mrs. Howard Hathaway of Somerset Grange.

Master—Clairmont L. Grinnell.  
Lecturer—Sadie E. Chase.  
Steward—Ernest Sisson.  
Assistant Steward—Alfred Sherman.  
Chaplain—Martha Smith.  
Secretary—Ethel Sherman.  
Gate Keeper—Alfred Sherman.  
Ceres—Marie Grinnell.  
Pomona—Julia Bone.  
Flora—Carlotta Coggeshall.  
Lady Assistant Steward—Ruth Bone.

The Chase homestead at the corner of East Main Road and Freeborn street has recently been purchased by Judge Max Levy of Newport. The property, which is across Freeborn street from the Portsmouth Free Library, is surrounded with beautiful large chestnut trees, and a large 22-room house is situated on it.

Dr. Elizabeth Smiley of Minnewaska is guest of her uncle, Mr. Isaac B. Macomber.

The whist and dance which was to be held at Fair Hall on Friday evening, for the benefit of the Girl Scouts of this town, has been indefinitely postponed, but it is expected to be given before the Lenten season.

Mrs. Daniel Bowker has resigned as organist of St. Paul's Church and Mrs. Vera Slocum of Newport, a former organist, has been engaged to fill the vacancy. The annual meeting of St. Paul's parish will be held Wednesday evening, January 17.

The regular meeting of Sarah Rebekah Lodge, No. 4, I. O. E. F., was held on Wednesday evening, at which the newly elected and appointed officers were installed. The District Deputy President, Sister Elizabeth U. Sherman, accompanied by her suite of officers, and escorted by members of Newport Canton, No. 2, installed the following officers:

Noble Grand—Mabel I. Holman.  
Vice Grand—Sarah A. Handy.  
Recording Secretary—Anna R. Pike.  
Financial Secretary—Mabel R. P. Sisson.

Treasurer—Elizabeth U. Sherman.  
Warden—Anna Burge.  
Conductor—Clara Freeborn.  
Chaplain—Annie C. Peckham.  
Right Support to the Noble Grand—Gertrude Elliott.  
Left Support to the Noble Grand—Fannie R. Tallman.  
Right Support to the Vice Grand—Mary R. Mitchell.  
Left Support to the Vice Grand—Mary R. Caswell.

Outside Guardian—George Brown.  
The retiring Noble Grand, Mrs. Sarah C. A. Peckham, was presented by the Noble Grand with a Past Noble Grand's collar. She responded fittingly.

The Inside Guardian, Mrs. Laura Babbitt, was unable to be present, and will be installed later. Mrs. Ada Malone was appointed Organist.

## OFFICERS ELECTED

Malbone Lodge, No. 93, N. E. O. P.

Warden—James F. Dring.  
Vice Warden—Helen Shea.  
Chaplain—Helen M. Greenfelder.  
Recording Secretary—Elta L. Campbell.  
Financial Secretary—Charles S. Goddard.  
Treasurer—Elizabeth C. Goddard.  
Guide—Henry T. Maxwell.  
Guardian—George H. Penneyer.  
Sentinel—Eleanor M. King.  
Trustee for 3 Years—Dudley E. Campbell.

### St. John's Parish

Senior Warden—Capt. R. R. Belknap, U. S. N.  
Junior Warden—Lars Larsen.  
Treasurer—Capt. R. R. Belknap.  
Secretary—James S. Groff.  
1st Vestryman—Jacob Anderson.  
2nd Vestryman—James Groff.  
3rd Vestryman—Harold Arnold.  
4th Vestryman—Jacob Mohr.  
5th Vestryman—Charles Child.  
6th Vestryman—Ralph Parris.  
7th Vestryman—Charles Recoe.  
Delegates to Diocesan Convention—Capt. Belknap, Augustus Swan, William Frank, Jacob Anderson, Lars Larsen.

Alternates—Charles Childs, Jacob Mohr, Ralph Parris, Henry Verriest, Harold Arnold.  
Second Alternates—Charles Reeve, F. P. Carr, James Groff, E. C. Northup, William Mohr.

### Red Men's Club

President—Robert L. Oman.  
Vice President—Harry B. Oxx.  
Secretary—Frank P. King.  
Treasurer—Francis M. Sisson.  
Collector—Allen G. Goddard.  
House Committee—James W. Wilson, George S. Stanhope, William A. Burbridge.

Music Committee—Arthur B. Marvel.  
St. Mary's Benevolent Society

President—Rev. Jeremiah W. Baggett.  
Vice President—Michael J. Brien.  
Recording Secretary—Charles A. Wahlgren.  
Corresponding Secretary—Richard J. Lawton.

Treasurer—Richard J. Lawton.  
Marshal—Bartholomew Shea.  
National Exchange Bank

President—Edward A. Brown.  
Vice President—Frederick B. Coggeshall.  
Cashier—George H. Proud.

Directors—Edward A. Brown, William R. Harvey, Francis A. Corbett, William H. Langley, Frederick B. Coggeshall, M. H. Sullivan, John T. Haire, William Andrews.

Newport National Bank  
President—George W. Sherman.  
Vice President—William A. Sherman.  
Cashier—William Stevens.  
Assistant Cashier—Charles Livesey.

Directors—George W. Sherman, William A. Sherman, William Stevens, H. C. Stevens, Jr., William E. Dennis, Jr., William P. Carr, William W. Covell, Bradford Norman.

## TWELVE BILLION CALLS.

The magnitude of telephone traffic department operations can perhaps be visualized by the statement that the Bell owned companies alone employ 130,000 operators to serve some 3,500,000 stations, which make over 12,000,000 calls a year. Looking forward to 1930, there will probably be 25,000,000 telephones in the United States, and the complexities of telephone plant and operations increase much more rapidly than the number of stations. The 130,000 operators are located in 5,800 offices. The telephone buildings and land alone represent an investment of nearly \$100,000,000 and, as an interesting detail, in the single item of lunches, which are provided in the larger cities where the girls cannot conveniently go home for lunch, there is a considerable business, turning over some \$5,000,000 a year.

As She Understood It.  
A colored couple was brought before the magistrate charged with quarreling. "I fear that you two are poorly suited," remarked his honor; then, turning to the man, "Your wife seems to be much younger than you—may I married to December, as it were." "Ah don't know what you honor means by sayin' May married to December," put in the woman. "If you will go in to talk dat way it seems mo' like a case of Labor day bein' married to de day of rest."

Frozen Fish Swim Again.  
Eleven fish frozen in a block of ice for six months are swimming in an aquarium in a cafe at Tacoma Wash. The block of ice containing the fish was kept in a refrigerator room in a warehouse near Portland. It was sent to that city along with a shipment of feed salmon.

Glow of Leather and Cloth Bindings.  
The decorative value of books is too little appreciated. Of course no one would recommend the purchase of books for this purpose. But the books one has should be given a chance to brighten and enrich the room with the subdued glow that comes from various colors blended in their bindings.

School Behind the Times.  
Robert's father has an office with all equipments a modern office has. When he came home from school after being in the second class, he said: "Daddy, I think our school must be an old-fashioned one. It makes you do your adding by hand."

Cleaning Sewing Machines.  
Use sewing machine oil on soft cloth to clean the wood parts of a sewing machine. It appears as if polished, also keeps the finish from cracking and makes it look like new. Or any good furniture polish will do.

Electricity From Fish.  
The electric eel has a powerful generating plant. The cells are fewer in number than the 400 boasted by the ray, but they are larger. The electricity produced by these fishes is the same as that generated by batteries.

## STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court  
Newport, December 18, A. D. 1922.

WHEREAS, Jennie S. Hoffman, of the City of Newport, in said County and State, has filed in this office her petition praying for a divorce from the bond of marriage now existing between the said Jennie S. Hoffman and Charles J. Hoffman, now in parts to the said Jennie S. Hoffman, on which said petition an order of notice has been entered.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the said Charles J. Hoffman of the pendency of said petition and that he shall appear at the said court house in said County of Newport, on the third Monday of February, A. D. 1923, then and there to respond to said petition.

12-16-2w SYDNEY D. HARVEY, Clerk.

NAPOLÉON B. ROSE, Auctioneer  
Block Island, R. I.

### MORTGAGEE'S SALE

WILL BE SOLD at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, January 11th, A. D. 1923, at three o'clock p. m., on the premises hereinafter described, by virtue of the power of sale contained in a mortgage deed made by Andrew V. Willis, dated September 23, 1921, and recorded in the records of real estate mortgages in the Town of New Shoreham, Rhode Island, in Real Estate Mortgage Book No. 3 at page 22, 21 and 25, the conditions of the said mortgage deed having been broken.

One certain tract or parcel of land situated in the northern part of the town of New Shoreham, containing by estimate about four acres and one-quarter, be the same more or less, with all the buildings thereon standing, lotted and bounded as follows, to wit: northerly on land now or formerly of Oscar Willis, formerly belonging to the estate of Nathaniel L. Willis, easterly and southerly on land now or formerly of the Block Island Land Improvement Company, so called, and westerly on the public highway, or highway otherwise known as described, it being formerly the homestead estate of the mortgagor aforesaid, and being in the premises that were conveyed by said mortgage deed, which deed is hereby made part hereof. Said premises are subject to dower of widow of said Andrew V. Willis.

By order of the present owner and holder of said mortgage, who hereby gives notice of intention to bid at said sale or at any postponement or adjournment thereof.

STEPHEN D. PADDOCK,  
Attorney for Holder of Mortgage.  
412 Turks Head Building,  
Providence, R. I. 12-23

### LEGAL NOTICE

May Dickhaut } No. 2261  
vs. } Divorce  
William P. Dickhaut

NOTICE is hereby given that on MONDAY, the 22nd day of January, A. D. 1923, at two o'clock p. m., at the Office of J. A. Sullivan, Realty Building, Newport, R. I., I shall call the cause of witnesses in the above cause, pursuant to an order of the Superior Court, entered on December 13th, A. D. 1922. Said William P. Dickhaut is, therefore, notified to appear if he so desire, at said time and place, to put cross interrogatories to such deponents.

ROBERT M. FRANKLIN,  
Standing Master in Chancery.  
Dec 20-1w

Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, January 8, 1923.

Estate of Sarah J. Chapman, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, presents claim against the estate of said deceased, for allowance of her share of the estate, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for ten days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN, Clerk.

1-13 Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, January 6, 1923.

Estate of Rugenia E. Mitchell

PETITION in writing is made by Anna M. Mitchell, of said New Shoreham, requesting that she, said Anna M. Mitchell, of said New Shoreham, or some other suitable person may be appointed Guardian of the person and estate of Rugenia E. Mitchell, minor, under the age of fourteen years, daughter of Deleorin A. Mitchell, late of New Shoreham, deceased, and said petition is received and referred to the 5th day of February, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Probate Court Room in said New Shoreham, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury, and that citation be served according to law.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN, Clerk.

1-13

### ADMINISTRATION NOTICE

Estate of Hattie D. Conley

January 13, 1923.  
THE UNDERSIGNED hereby give notice of the appointment by the Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham of Hattie D. Conley, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, and her qualification by giving bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said court according to law, beginning Jan. 13, A. D. 1923.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN, Clerk.

RAY G. LEWIS, Administrator.

1-13

### Useful Flycatchers.

Flycatchers are gray birds. They always perch on the tips of twigs, for their food consists of gnats. Watch one sweep out gracefully, seize an insect that is next to invisible to our eyes, then soar gracefully back to the perch. You can tell a flycatcher by his flight if by nothing else.

### Bird Overcomes Handicap.

The Australian crane, one of the heaviest of known birds, has the smallest wing surface, yet it flies the longest and most arduous journeys, and with the exception of the eagle, rises the highest and sustains itself in the heights longest.

### Highly Important Business.

Too many people who claim to mind their own business mind only a part of it. Their conceptions of relations and obligations are so narrow that they fail to mind some of their most important business. This includes the important business of good citizenship.

—Critt.

### "Pied Piper of Hamelin."

The "Pied Piper of Hamelin" has a reputedly historical basis. According to an old chronicle, the affair happened very much as described by Browning, at the town of Hameln, in Brunswick, on July 22, 1370.

### Lines to Be Remembered.

Labor as well as wait; time ripens the corn, but will not plow the field.—Clare.

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JANUARY 13, 1923

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**SPRING TERM BEGINS  
THURSDAY, FEB. 1**

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS for  
the Spring Term will be held only on  
**MONDAY, JAN. 15**  
at 2 o'clock p. m.

It is expected that the entire quota to be  
admitted for the Spring term will be ac-  
cepted at this time.  
For further information, apply to the  
President

Probate Court of the City of Newport,  
January 4th, 1923

Estate of Julia A. Williams

AN INSTRUMENT in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Julia A. Williams, late of said Newport, deceased, is presented for probate, and the Twenty-second day of January instant, at ten o'clock a. m., at the Probate Court Room, in said Newport, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

1-6

### STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court  
Newport, R. I.

WHEREAS, Anna May Headley of the City of Newport in said County and State, has filed in this office her petition praying for a divorce from the bond of marriage now existing between the said Anna May Headley and Alfred Cresson Headley, now in parts to the said Anna May Headley, on which said petition an order of notice has been entered.

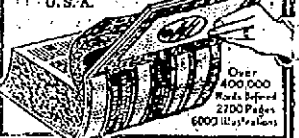
Notice is therefore hereby given to the said Alfred Cresson Headley of the pendency of said petition and that he shall appear at the said court house in said County of Newport, on the third Monday of February, A. D. 1923, then and there to respond to said petition.

SYDNEY D. HARVEY.

Some Apparently Think So.  
Neither Irony nor sarcasm is argu-  
ment.—Rufus Choate.

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